

Vibrator Is Unable to Shake Off "Fake" Title Sticks in Spite of a Demand on the Tribune for a Retraction.

The Title Sticks in Spite of a Demand on the Tribune for a Retraction.
By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.

Hope springs eternal, according to the late Alexander Pope, in the human breast. As promising entries for the Pope championship cup contest in plain and fancy hoping, I wish to nominate those optimistic fake advertisers who insist on demanding retractions when caught and exposed. No matter how bad their case, they doggedly waste time, telephone charges, or two-cent stamps in the blind expectation that The Tribune, having told the truth about their practices, can be bluffed into recantation of that truth. Like most will-o'-the-wisp chasers, they are likely to fall into a bog of further trouble.

Payne of Pulmonol was the first to try it, thereby obliging me to dot the "i" in his swindle and point out to him that his advertised consumption "cure" represented about the lowest and most vicious practice in the underworld of graft. The Hudson Bay Co. (Kosofsky) sounded the martial challenge as behalf of their fraudulent fur stores on Fifth and Sixth Avenues, respectively, and now the Sixth Avenue store has waned from public view, and their more fashionably located dollar-trap gives promise of following suit.

Another Kosofsky, Aaron, he of the Filene, Boutillier and Pierce forgeries, consulted a lawyer with a view to forcing a confession of error from The Tribune. Subsequently he admitted that the error was his, and, having eased his mind by confession, he faded softly from his place in Forty-second Street knows him no more. Sana-togen, that glorified cottage cheese masquerading as a nerve-and-brain pacifier, yearned for opportunity to refute The Tribune's charges, and got it. The Tribune replied, in its turn, and now Sana-togen wants another inning. It refuses to relinquish the belief that it can continue to deal in false representations to the public and yet in some mysterious way gain immunity from criticism in these columns. Fond and fleeting illusion!

NO RETRACTION FOR MR. LINDSTROM.
Now comes Mr. C. C. Lindstrom. Mr. Lindstrom is perhaps the ablest and bravest hoper who has yet come forward to back up the Wicked Wasp of Twickenham's pet theory. He cherishes a vaulting ambition to make The Tribune eat the words it published about his White Cross Electric Vibrator, and invites us to "make up your minds whether or not you are going to give us the retraction which we have asked for."

No, Mr. Lindstrom. There will be no retraction. It is not a retraction that you need, anyway, but enlightenment. You will receive that presently in the form of a bill of particulars. But first, certain points in your letter call for attention:
"Now, the big fact which stands out is this: Mr. Adams began his article by attacking the *wording* of our advertisements. (We care little for this because we live here in an atmosphere of enthusiasm engendered by the wonderful unsolicited reports we receive every day, not alone from lay users but from physicians as well, telling us of more wonderful things which have been accomplished by vibration than we have offered in the evidence submitted herewith. It is an easy matter to criticize literature.)"

"But Mr. Adams then jumps to the statement that the White Cross Electric Vibrator is a *fake*. (Not the language but the article which we sell.)"

Did anything so touchingly ingenious as that ever emerge from the adult human intellect? Mr. Lindstrom is loftily indifferent to the

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KILLS WOMAN, THEN CHICAGO GIVES UP SELF IN BATHROOM GRAND OPERA
Slayer Left Note Saying He Was Charles St. Clair, 156 E. 65th St., N. Y.
Company Files Petition in Bankruptcy—Owes H. F. McCormick \$260,000.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Charles St. Clair, of 156 East Sixty-fifth Street, tonight shot and killed an unidentified woman in the Windsor Hotel, and then committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth.
The woman, a blonde, was dead in a bathtub in a suite on the second floor of the hotel. She had been shot in the forehead. St. Clair lay near the tub. Cutlery in his right hand was a note which read:
"I am Charles St. Clair, of 156 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York. Please notify Mrs. Charles St. Clair, at the same address. You can reach her on the telephone by calling Plaza 4-1313."
"P. S. I am sorry for the trouble I am causing here, and ask that you please leave after my name, as it is very unfortunate."
A mysterious telephone call from New York City led to the discovery of the bodies at 12 o'clock to-night at a man in New York, who is believed to have been the husband of the dead woman, filed it "Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair" were registered at the hotel when the manager replied in the affirmative, the man said:
"Will you get Mrs. St. Clair to the telephone?"
The operator could get no answer to the call, and the man in New York was told that the woman had died.
"Just as I expected," he called back. "I received a letter to-day from St. Clair, in which he said: 'Next time you see me I will be dead.' I think that I was up to the room you will find them both dead. I'll hold the wire while you investigate."
Accompanied by two bell boys and a porter, the manager went to the room and rapped on the door. When there was no answer the door was broken in and the dead bodies found.
The couple came to the Windsor Hotel on Saturday night and registered at "Mr. and Mrs. Charles St. Clair." They were so happy and jolly in their manner that many of the hotel guests and employees thought they were newlyweds in their honeymoon.
The shoes of the woman bore the trademark of a concern in Tacoma, Wash. Other articles of her wearing apparel bore evidences of having been purchased in far Western cities.
Charles St. Clair boarded at 156 East Sixty-fifth Street. It was said there last night that Mrs. St. Clair was ill and could see no one. Her husband, the proprietor of the house, added, had been absent for several days.

Wilson Memorial Homes Voted

WHITMAN TO ASK ALIEN LABOR LAW REPEAL AT ONCE

Governor Will Send Emergency Measure to the Legislature.

CITIZENS IN RUSH FOR SUBWAY JOBS
Foreign Workers Clamor for Naturalization—Contractors' Forces Reduced.

Albany, March 1.—Governor Whitman announced to-day that he would request the Legislature to repeal the alien labor law in an emergency measure. It is first decided to have a hearing on the bill making that provision, which already has been introduced by Senator Spring. The hearing, it is expected, will be held to-morrow afternoon before the Labor and Industries Committee of the Senate.

Charles R. Crane, secretary of the contractors' association, arrived in Albany to-night to be on hand for the hearing, and it is expected that a large delegation of labor men will be here to-morrow to oppose the bill. There is no doubt, however, that the measure will pass, and Governor Whitman will give it every aid in his power. There will also be no trouble in getting through an amendment to validate the existing subway contracts in New York City, which, it is said, were invalidated by the employment of aliens in violation of the law it is sought to repeal.

Senator Spring, the introducer of the repeal bill, was not here to-night, but Senator Brown, the majority leader, and other Senators declared they would not oppose such an amendment if it is deemed necessary.

"We are now employing 500 men, instead of the 2,500 we usually have at work," said an official of the Dugan Contracting Company last night. He added he believed this summed up the general situation during the day. "These men are inexperienced, unused to doing the heavy subway work," he continued. "They are natives. Only a few of them are foreigners we had before, who were able to produce citizenship papers."

According to the reports of the Public Service Commission February 1, there were 17,769 men, all told, at work on the dual system. Of these, the Dugan Company, which has a number of contracts, was working a daily average of 2,312 men. Other companies employed daily averages as follows: Rapid Transit Construction Company, 1,635; United States Realty and Improvement Company, 1,397; Bradley Contracting Company, 954; Crawford Company, 616; and F. L. Crawford, Inc., 595. The average daily crew employed a daily average of 2,787 men, but most of these are Americans, as the company's chief work is steel construction.

However, the Dugan Company official said he did not believe any of the big firms were working more than 20 per cent of their usual force. In some instances the contractors had shut down their work altogether, incident to the process of weeding out the non-citizens.

CITIZENS RUSH FOR JOBS.
Men swarmed to-day to the various shafts to obtain employment. At Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue a long line waited. Nine at a time were hustled into a little shack, where a doctor examined them. Almost all were put to work, but there was general skepticism as to how long they would last. They were, as a rule, about twenty-one to twenty-five years old, unmarried, and usually gave that intangible address, "Municipal Lodging House." A majority seemed to be of foreign birth, but the blue slips most of them held bore the words "18% cents an hour."

One man, who was typical of the seekers after work, said he had been out of employment since Christmas. Before that time he was a temporary clerk in a big department store. "After Christmas I was laid off," he said. "I've been a bookkeeper and a salesman. I've even trimmed coal in a coalwise steamer. But I'm not so strong now, because I'm hungry." The underfed men were plainly at a disadvantage starting out to do the work. No one knew how long they would last. However, there were only ten or twelve rejected at this shaft. The foremen said these were because the men had physical handicaps.

Employment Bureau Helps.
Walter Lincoln Sears sent some 200 men to the Public Employment Bureau to-day to three contractors who made application for labor.
"We could supply all the citizen labor required if the conditions were right," said a representative of the bureau. "The market rate, which is regulated by the law of supply and demand. Aliens get from \$1.60 to \$1.80 a day. You must pay citizens more. They should get 25 to 30 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, and a reasonable length of time all the men needed could be obtained."

"The men selected here this morning were told that the work was heavy. They knew what to expect. All were told, of course, that citizenship was a necessary qualification."
One of the men in the Public Employment Bureau, waiting for a job, said in a telling point when he said:
"I don't see why these subway contractors should make application to private employment agencies when they want men. Why don't they come here, where the men can register free, and where there's a chance for work, he has to pay no fee. This is a city job. Why should men who want work have to pay fees to private agencies to get jobs on city work? It isn't right."

ST. LOUIS AT LIVERPOOL Arrives After Stormy Passage Saw No Submarines.
London, March 1.—The American liner St. Louis, after a rough and eventful trip, arrived at Liverpool early to-day, the passengers reaching London this afternoon.
Some passengers were considerably apprehensive, but no German submarine was seen on the voyage.

GERMAN LINE IS INDICTED FOR AIDING CRUISERS

U. S. Grand Jury Specifies Conspiracy to Defraud the Government.

CARL BUENZ AND OTHERS ARE NAMED
General Manager and Those Accused Will Make Their Pleas To-day.

Indictments against the Hamburg-American Line, Dr. Carl Buenz, resident director and general manager of the company in New York, and four other officials and former employees of the line were handed down yesterday by the federal grand jury. Conspiracy to defraud the United States by obtaining clearance papers for vessels leaving the Port of New York upon false representations of the nature of the cargoes and the destination of the ships were the charges specified.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, which, it is said, has been coaled and provisioned by steamers chartered by the Hamburg-American Line, were not referred to in the indictments. Julian T. Hartbridge, Assistant United States Attorney, who presented the evidence for the government, said that it was merely a question of conspiracy to defraud. The question of American neutrality does not enter into the case.

Two indictments were returned against the steamship line and its employees. The men named were Carl Buenz, George Koetter, superintending engineer, Adolph Hachmeister, purchasing agent, and Felix Seffner and Walter Popenhouse (also known as J. Popenhouse), who were supercargoes on the steamers Berwind and Lorenzo, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, chartered by the Hamburg-American Line.

Conspiracy Is Alleged.
In the indictments it was stated that other persons, whose names were unknown to the grand jury participated in the conspiracy.
The first count handed down was "an indictment for conspiracy to defraud the United States in and by causing the collectors of customs, by means of false statements, to make, record and transmit inaccurate records." The other was for "conspiracy to defraud the United States in and by obtaining clearance papers by means of false manifests."

Carl Buenz, at his apartment in the Hotel St. Regis, last night refused to comment upon the action of the federal authorities. It was said that he had been ill for a week. At the offices of the Hamburg-American Line, at 45 Broadway, it was said that the other directors had no statement of any kind to make.

Particularly favorable to anything German, and we do not suppose you can be very far to us now," the secretary to Director Buenz said.
To Plead in Court To-day.
The indicted men will be arraigned in the federal court before Judge Netter this morning to plead to the indictments.
Between August 1, 1914, and February 28, 1915, the indictments charged the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and the men named unlawfully, wilfully, corruptly and feloniously conspired to defraud the United States by causing ships to be chartered which cleared for foreign ports, but which under the direction of supercargoes proceeded to places at sea.

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TRIED TO SAVE BALLOU, IS MRS. ANGLE'S CLAIM

Fainted When She Saw Blood-Stained Hat on Way to Phone for Help, Says Lawyer—Woman Ready for Trial, Which Begins Wednesday at Bridgeport.

For Wednesday in the Superior Criminal Court at Bridgeport.
Mrs. Angle herself will take the stand and describe in detail the events of the tragic evening. Judge Downs outlined the general course of her story as follows:
"Even the charge of heartlessness will be wiped away from Mrs. Angle when she tells her story," he said. "She will explain that she heard the sound of Mr. Ballou's falling, that she rushed out and found him lying at the foot of the stairs unconscious. She dragged him to the sidewalk, thinking the fresh air might revive him. In the street, however, she saw that his injuries were very serious, and realized that she must have help. So she left him and started back to her room to get a telephone. On the way upstairs she stumbled over his hat. She picked it up. When she came into the light of the room she saw that the hat was bloodstained."
"Mrs. Angle isn't the only woman in the world who has fainted at the sight of blood. Remember, too, that she was already threatened with a nervous breakdown. Her doctor, Dr. H. Staub, had warned her only a few days before that she was in a dangerous condition. It was the only thing to be expected, then, that the shock of this tragedy would shatter her self-control. She doesn't know what happened, she only knows that when she came to the police were knocking at her door."
"In her frenzied state she said many wild things. It is upon these conflicting and incoherent statements that the charges against her are based. The state argues that, if she was innocent, why didn't she tell a straight story? I say that her hysterical condition, of

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Asquith Presents Allies' Plan to Starve Germany; Still Considering U. S. Note

BRITISH REPRISAL NOT TO ENDANGER NEUTRAL AND NON-COMBATANT LIVES

Great Britain yesterday answered Germany's war zone order with an announcement in the House of Commons by Premier Asquith that neither foodstuffs nor anything else would be permitted to reach the Kaiser's country.
It was added, however, that this retaliation would not follow what Premier Asquith called the German plan of substituting indiscriminate destruction of ships for regulated captures without risk to neutral or non-combatant lives.
The American proposals to Germany regarding foodstuffs and the modification of floating mine and submarine activities for removal of the danger to neutrals are stated by the Foreign Office in Berlin to have been accepted "with few modifications" in a reply handed to Ambassador Gerard yesterday.

Great Britain answered a similar note from the United States in the interest of the civilian population of Germany regarding foodstuffs that the matter had been taken under consideration. The announcement concerning reprisals, however, had already been made.

BRITISH DELAY ANSWER TO U. S. CONCESSION PLEA

Unexpected Reply to Proposal for Arrangement to Supply Food to Germany Pleases Washington—Berlin Accepts Plan with Few Modifications.

Washington, March 1.—It was believed by State Department officials that there would be no answer from Great Britain to the proposals of this government relative to the modus vivendi to be arranged to modify the German war zone decree in exchange for certain concessions by Great Britain with regard to the admission of foodstuffs to the German Empire where there was assurance that it was for consumption only by the civil population of Germany. It was therefore with considerable satisfaction that the officials read the following statement handed in by the British Ambassador:
"When presenting the joint Anglo-French communication you should inform the United States government that communication received from them through the United States Ambassador in London respecting possible limitation of the use of submarines and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by his majesty's government in consultation with their Allies."

The Anglo-French communication mentioned in the statement was the formal notification to the United States of the reprisal by the holding up of neutral shipping to and from Germany which Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons.
Berlin (via London), March 1.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the naval war zone and the subject of foodstuffs for civilian use was handed to-day to Ambassador Gerard.
It corresponds in general with the forecast of some days ago, when it was stated that little difficulty was being experienced in the discussions between Ambassador Gerard and the German officials in reaching an agreement for the discontinuance of floating mines and other points in the American note.
The Foreign Office to-day described the German reply as "acceptance with a few modifications" of the American proposals.
The reply suggests that, in accordance with the principles of international law, the importance should be permitted not only of foodstuffs, but also of such raw materials as are urgently necessary for the peaceful civilian population.
The American note and the German reply probably will be published here to-morrow afternoon.

FORT SILENCED 12 MILES UP DARDANELLES STRAIT

Firing Halts on Account of Weather—Turks Mass on Asiatic Side—Powers to Let Russia Use Straits.

Balkan situation, dominate the military situation on sea and land. There is a noticeable disposition to realize that the ships face no easy task, notwithstanding the twenty mile range of the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth. Whether any progress has been made since the outer forts were demolished has not been made known officially.
London, March 1.—According to "The Daily Mail" Athens correspondent, Fort Dardanelles, twelve miles up the Dardanelles, on the Asiatic side, has been silenced by the allied fleet.
The correspondent adds that diplomatic reports from Constantinople indicate that serious rioting there was suppressed after many arrests had been made.

Paris, March 2.—"Le Temps" asserts that an agreement has been reached between France, Great Britain and Russia regarding the future status of the Dardanelles, which will give Russia free passage of the Straits.
London, March 1.—The attack of the allied fleet on the Dardanelles has been interrupted by the weather, according to the following statement issued to-night by the official information bureau:
"The operations in the Dardanelles are again delayed by unfavorable weather. A strong northeasterly gale is blowing, with rain and mist, which will render long range fire and aeroplane observation difficult."
An Admiralty report says that one man was killed and three were wounded on the British battleship Vengeance in the attack on the Dardanelles forts on Friday.
The operations in the Dardanelles, as presaging quick developments in the

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SUBMARINE RAMMED BY BRITISH SHIP

Weymouth, March 1.—Captain John William Bell of the steamship Thordis, bound from Blyth to Plymouth, which arrived at Portland to-day, reported about on the voyage he observed the periscope of a submarine on his starboard bow. All hands were ordered on deck.
The captain saw the submarine cross his bows to port, where it took up a position about forty yards ahead. Soon afterward he noticed the wake of a torpedo—which had been fired from the port side ahead of him—on his starboard bow. He put his helm hard over and ran over the periscope. As he did so there was a crash underneath.
The submarine disappeared, and oil was observed floating on the water.

Imported LA CAROLINA Cheroots, 10c. Milder and best tobacco grown in Cuba. Advt.

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WAR COSTS BRITAIN	
\$7,500,000 A DAY	
Amount asked by Premier Asquith to cover expenses of war from its inception to end of March.	\$1,810,000,000
Number of months.	8
Number of days.	210
Average of expenses per day.	\$7,500,000
Amount asked by Premier Asquith for expenses of war after April 1.	\$1,250,000,000
Expenses of war after April 1 expected to be at rate of not less per day than.	\$8,500,000

Radcliffe Girls Must Bathe.
Boston, March 1.—Radcliffe College authorities have issued a decree that hereafter every girl who uses the gymnasium must take a bath after her exercise.

Premier Makes Statement of British Plan for Reprisal.

MAY STOP ALL TRADE BY SEA

Kaiser's Answer to U. S. Leaves Door Open for Concessions.

NOT YET TIME TO TALK PEACE

Prime Minister Says War Will Cost England \$8,500,000 A Day by April 1.

London, March 1.—If the combined fleets of Great Britain and France can prevent it, no commodities of any kind except those now on the seas shall henceforth, until the conclusion of the war, reach or leave the shores of Germany.
This is England's answer to Germany's submarine blockade, and it is effective forthwith.

Premier Asquith, reading from a prepared statement, made this announcement in the House of Commons this afternoon at a session which will be historic. Studiously avoiding the terms "blockade" and "contraband" for these words occur nowhere in the prepared statement—the Premier explained that after this day the Allies considered themselves justified in attempting, and would attempt, "to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin."

The Premier emphasized, however, that vessels and cargoes so seized were not necessarily liable to confiscation, and begged the patience of neutral countries in the face of a step through which they were likely to suffer. He added that in making such a step the Allies had acted in self-defense.

Confident of Right.
"We are quite prepared," Mr. Asquith went on, "to submit to the arbitration of neutral opinion, and still more to the verdict of impartial history, that in the circumstances in which we have been placed we have been moderate; we have been restrained; we have abstained from things that we were provoked and tempted to do, and we have adopted a policy which commands itself to reason, to common sense and to justice."

Mr. Asquith's Statement.
Premier Asquith's formal statement was as follows:
"Germany has declared the English Channel, the north and west coasts of France and the waters around the British Isles a war area, and has officially given notice that all enemy ships found in that area will be destroyed and that neutral vessels may be exposed to danger."

Torpedoing at Sight.
"This is in effect a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crew or passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German Admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters, the attack can only be delivered by submarine agency."

"The law and customs of nations in regard to attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is bringing it before a prize court, where it may be tried and where regularities of the capture may be challenged and where neutrals may recover their cargo. The sinking of prizes is itself a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all crews and passengers."

Obligation on Belligerent.
"The responsibility of discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargoes obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or capturing the ship. So also the humane duty to provide for the safety of crews of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, is an obligation on every belligerent."

"It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of law for regulating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargoes obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or capturing the ship. So also the humane duty to provide for the safety of crews of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, is an obligation on every belligerent."

"The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated captures. Germany has adopted this method against the peaceful trader and the non-combatant with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civilian population, from reaching or leaving the British Isles or Northern France. Her opponents are therefore driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in